

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1873.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

At an early hour on Saturday night last, the collection around Sarepta Hall indicated that there would be a large crowd to hear Gen. Kemper speak. At eight o'clock there was a good audience present, and after music by the Alexandria Band, Jno. B. Smoot, esq., as the presiding officer of the meeting, introduced Gen. Kemper, whose enthusiastic reception accorded with that with which he had been greeted wherever he has been during the canvass. It was such a reception as was naturally expected from an audience, among whom were so many of those whose esteem for Gen. Kemper had been acquired by an association during the war, which gave them an opportunity of witnessing the noble and chivalric bearing that then characterized him.

He seemed somewhat worn and fatigued by the vigorous canvass he has made, but with his spirit in the work, he entertained, for about two hours, the crowded hall, and when he closed there were cries of "go ou, go on." He opened his speech by a modest and brief allusion to his own political faith just previous to the war, a position, which, at that time, rendered him exceedingly unpopular with those whom he had before represented, and with whom he was now so much at variance. He had been a bitter opponent of secession. He believed then that the danger which threatened the country could be averted without recourse to the sword; that with secession would follow a long and bloody war, in which he was loth to plunge the State. At the same time Mr. Hughes was as bitter an advocate of secession. When the war did come, however, he resigned a civil position, and offered his services for the defence of the State, while Mr. Hughes was sate in a bombproof position. Gen. K. said that the position that he now occupies was not one of his own seeking, but that he had learned almost from the lips of President Madison that it was a position that no one should solicit and that no one could decline. He discussed the issues of the canvass at length. He did not believe there were any issues between the Conservative party and the Administration; tha the interests and ends of the party had no concerns with Federal politics. It involves questions of our domestic and local government, and that he would not be placed in a position of hostility to Gen. Grant and the administration; that no matter what issues had divided the people heretofore, they should be wiped away now, and with the permanent prosperity and interests of the State as the end, all could unite in furthering and accomplishing it. We have our own peculiar difficulties which are not common to the Northern States; there are reasons with them for the Republican and Democratic parties which do not exist with us.

The vexed question of the colored race did not enter into the difficulties with which they had to contend; questions that John Randolph said had never been solved up to his time in any country, and have not been solved since. He was prepared to make every allowance for the colored people in their opposition to the white. They had been banded together against them by unscrapulous white adventurers in Union Leagues and other organizations wherein they could be lead blindly to the polls, and that Mr. Hughes, in his diabolical Lynchburg manifesto had been the first in this contest to declare the war of races, but he thought they would be so defeated this time as never to be able to reorganize their party again, and that henceforth the colored population in this State would have no existance as a political body, but that each one of them would exercise the right of suffrage with the best light before him; and that if thus freely permitted to act he had confidence in the colored man; that he would deport himself as a good citizen.

Under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. S. it had been held that each State had a right to regulate all questions of social equality free from Federal interference, and that he had asked Mr. Hughes, if elected, whether he would approve a social equality bill if passed by the Legislature, and Mr. Hughes made no answer. He would say to the people of Virginia, that if as chief executive officer he should be called upon to sign such a bill, rather than do it, his right hand should be palsied in death.

Gen. K. said that he had been accused of being the candidate of the gentry; that he was opposed to relief; that notwithstanding the charge by the other party, he was gratified to learn that a large majority of the convention that nominated him were mechanics and laboring men, and that if a candidate of any class, he was peculiarly the candidate of the laboring man, but that he believed that the interests of all classes in Virginia were wrapped up, the one in the other; that they were all dependent upon each other, and that he was the candidate of no class, but of all classes; that he was not for the rich or the poor, for the mechanic or the employer, but for Virginia, the

whole of Virginia, and nothing but Virginia. Gen. K. reviewed the action of the Radical party in Virginia since the war, alluding especially to the effects of their iniquitous provisions in the Constitution imposed by it; contrasting the rule of the Conservative party therewith; its liberal course towards the colored race; its public school system, and other advantages which had been recognized by the colored race in the colored Methodist Conference in Richmond, the most intelligent colored assemblage ever held in the State.

His description of Radical rule in some of the Southern States was absolutely withering.

self upon the happy effect produced, for there

than pleased. After Gen. K.'s speech, vociferous and conwho, with other distinguished gentlemen, occupied seats upon the stage. Mr. W. finally came forward and stated that it was mere he was not to make a speech, but that at a more convenient season, before the election. he would address the citizens of Alexandria, and with this promise he was allowed to resume

It having become known that Col. Gilman was in the audience, loud calls brought him to

Col. G.'s speech in this city in the Presidential campaign last fall made for him an enviable reputation here, and there was a great desire to hear him again. The hour was late, but the Colonel, who has the happy faculty of doing and saying things appropriately always, highly entertained the audience for a short time with one of his inimitable speeches, filled with pointed anecdotes, related in the most ef fective style, and received with great applause.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION. - As the last day of the campaign draws nearer it becomes more important for the Conservatives in their different county organizations to be up and doing. The Richmond Enquirer says: "There are voters in every county, in almost every neighborhood, who need to be looked after and talked to, to be remonstrated and reasoned with. to be told of the danger that threatens the the State and all the interests of all the people in the State. There are not many such, perhaps, to be found in any particular locality; but a few here and a few there may make up enough to tell perceptibly on the result of the election. Let the superintendents and the county committees look to this. It is highly important. And let other Conservatives who have no official connection with their county organizations give their attention to this work, too. The speakers are doing their duty; let those who are not speakers contribute to the cause by seeing the voters individually. There are hundreds of good votes that may be saved in this way."

THE NOMINATIONS made by the County Conservative Convention, on Saturday, for the House of Delegates, meet, as was anticipated, with the hearty approval of the party, and there is a generally expressed determination to use every honorable exertion to secure the election of Capt. J. M. Steuart and Col. C. E. Stuart, both, as we have before stated, eminently worthy of the trust, and whose aim it would be not only to advance the interests of their own constituents, but of the whole State, by the advocacy of such measures as will best contribute to that end. In them both parties will ind gentlemen, who, while carnest supporters of the Conservative cause and strong advocates of its principles, are not blinded by party prejudice, and can and will deal justly with all.

W. W. WALKER, ESQ., of Westmoreland county, one of Virginia's most gifted orators, who was on the stand at Sarepta Hall on Saturday night, promised that he would (d. v.) address our citizens during the campaign, and has made arrangements to speak here just before the election. Our people have before listened to his burning eloquence, his true pathos, and his clear and cogent reasoning and are extremely apxious again to hear him.

GOV. WALKER is to speak in this city, at Sarepta Hall, to morrow night, to the delight of a large portion of this community who have expressed much anxiety to hear him during the canvass. The Governor is doing good service in the cause, and has been heartily welcomed and enthusiastically applauded wherever | green." he has spoken.

The money panic in this country produced consternation among American tourists in Europe who happened to hold letters of credit from suspended banking houses. The cable dispatches state that many of the unfortunates have been reduced to the necessity of a ccepting friendly subscriptions to help them to get home, while it is stated that many tamilies permanently residing in Paris will lose heavily.

The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Com pany have filed an answer to the petition of the State Superintendent of insurance of Missouri asking for an injunction restraining that company from further prosecution of business, in which they deny all the allegations set forth, and assert that the company is solvent and able to meet all liabilities.

In his Manchester speech Col. Beard said of the Radical speakers : "The prominent appeal rupping through all their speeches is this: the party of power! What an appeal to make to thinking men. The party of power! The shark follows the speeding ship for its offal, Come, follow the shark."

Intelligence has been received from Central Asia that the Maugscheak detachment of the Khivan expeditionary force evacuated the capital, Khaute, on the 21st of August. The Orenburg detachment left Urga on the 11th of September. The latter is expected to reach Orenburg on the 14th of this month.

The address at the reusion of the army of Northern Virginia on the last of Getober, at Richmond, will be delivered by Col. Charles S. Venablh, who served through the war on the staff of Gen. Lee, and it is said will make important contributions to the history of the war.

The Louisville Courier Journal says : - "Conover, of Florida, embezzled \$6,000 of the publie funds, and they were about to send him to the penitentiary, but he had the manliness to apologize for the rascality and they sent bini to the Senate instead.

We are glad to hear that, notwithstanding the financial panie, which has prevented so many young men from attending the colleges of the country, the patronage of our Virginia colleges has not been seriously diminished.

Negotiations between the Norfolk and Great Western railroad company and English cayital-The speech claimed the undivided attention of the large audience and was frequently applauded, and Gen. K. may congratulate him- carly construction of the road.

FINANCIAL.-The Washington corresponwere few who heard him that were not more dent of the Baltimore Sun says :- The finan cial situation discloses no new features of im portance. The receipts thus far from internal tinued calls were made for Mr. W. W. Walker, revenue are only some two million dollars, and indicate a total of less than six millions for the current month. The receipts from miscellancous sources will reach about one and ahalf to chance he was in town, and was present upon two millions. The expenses for the month will the stand with the positive understanding that be about fourteen millions, so that there will probably be a deficiency of six millions, which of course will be taken from the forty-four mil-

The tendency in the Wall street markets on Saturday was to lower prices, and in stocks particularly there was a marked decline, and the feeling at the close was decidedly heavy. Gold was still lower, and touched 1081, the lowest point for more than ten years. Money was difficult to obtain on collateral, but the market was a shade easier, and closed at 7a7 per cent. gold, per annum. There was no bank statement issued.

Examiner Mocke, appointed to investigate the affairs of the First National Bank, of Washington, reports that the capital stock is unimpaired, and that its assets, at their cash value, are more il an sufficient to pay the creditors and return the original capital to the share-

A paper is now prepared to receive the signature of depositors of the Washington Savings Bank, by which they agree to waive all interest on their deposits, and to make no demand therefor until the 26th of September, As soon as the requisite number of depositors shall have signed the bank will open again.

CLOSE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. The General Conference of the Evangelical Al liance, which has been session in New York since the 24 instant, concluded its labors on Saturday afternoon. The conference has been perhaps one of the most notable in point of interest that has ever been held, its discussions having embraced a great variety of themes upon questions of great interest and import ance, and elicited the views of men distinguished in America, Europe and other parts of the world. After the adjournment of the Alliance, the American branch held a meeting at which Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, delivered a brief address, after which a set of resolutions were offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck, the sub stance of which was that the American branch should establish a permanent organizatian under the name of the Christian congress, and that their meetings should be held bienoially. Considerable discussion ensued as to the name of the intended organization, and it was finally resolved that its title should be the United States Branch of the Evangelical Alliance,

Although the colored voters in this State, in many localities, now appear apathetic it is belived that they will generally be brought out by to vote as a unit for the radical ticket.

The yellow fever rages in Memphis with unabated malignity, and no hopes are entertained of its early disappearance. The distress throughout the infected district is represented to be terrible.

Gen. Grant had a large amount of deposits in the First National Bank of Washington just before it broke, and the only time he ever played the part of Gen. Jackson was when he removed the deposits.

It is announced that Gen. Wickham is to take the stump in this State for the Radical nominees, and it is suggested that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. W. H. Payne meet him in

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writing from Prince Edward says that "fully one-half of the tobacco erop has been cut

R. Taylor Scott and Judge Thomas Smith will address the citizens of Fauquier on the questions involved in the approaching election at Morrisville next Saturday.

Last year 1,000,000 tons of rails alone were used on our American roads, and, as the system now stands it will take about a million tons a year to keep the lines in ordinary repair.

A patent was granted Mr. Charles E. Evard, of Leesburg, on Tuesday last, for a watchmaker's chain clamp. Mr. E. is an ingenious work-

Judge James Sangster has withdrawn his name as an independent candidate for the Legislature in Fairfax county.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor L. C. P. Cowper, of Portsmouth, is a candidate for the Radical nomination for the House of Delegates.

Three of St. Louis's citizens are worth over \$10,000,000 and seven have more than

The Piedmont Agricultural Fair, at Culpeper C. H. begins to-morrow and promises to be very successful.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the Fifth Annual Fair of the Lynchburg Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

Polaris Investigation.

A Washington dispatch says: The examination of Capt. Buddington lasted five hours, and related particularly to his relations with Capt. Hall; he declaring that there was not the slightest foundation for the report of a difference between him and Capt. Hall. While there might have been appearances of an open channel, the weather in the Northern latitude was so uncertain that no man dare risk a vessel in a higher latitude with an Arctic winter approaching. Buddington said he had been accostomed to taking a dram occasionally, but denied ever having drank enough to incapacitate him for duty. So certain was he that the vessel would have to be abandoned, that he had made preparations to cast over everything of value and importance to the crew, when the wind suddenly changed and shifted the Polaris into an almost opposite position, snapping the hawsers and increasing the danger to the vessel. The examination was resumed to-day, and the death of Capt. Hall inquired into at length.

No Funds.-The Warrenton Index says: Maj. Carter and Platt didn't raise a dime in Virginia. Black-mailing of office-holders is prohibited by the President, his Cabinet, and the same day, by the same at the re-idence of the same day, by the same at the re-idence of prosy speeches?

NEWS OF THE DAY

To show the very age and body of the Times.

A San Francisco disparch says that the United States authorities will institute proceedings against the ship Beltic, from New York, to recover penalties for having kiloarpal a crew, which was composed of tailors shoemakers.

carpenters, barbers, soldiers and firemen, who

know nothing about sailing, and say they were

forced on board the ship in New York.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Hayti. Many arrests have been made. A schooner loaded with ammunition for the revo-Intionists has been captured at Moute Christo. The Republic has been declared in a state of seige, and some in-ignificant skirmishes have taken place, in which the Government troops

are said to have had the advantage. Official returns show that there arrived in Baltimore during the quarter ending September 30th, 1873, 3,124 immigrants, of whom 1,607 were males, and 1,517 females. Of the total number arrived, 2,169 were from Germany, 546 from Austria, 222 from England, and 55 from Ireland.

The Cuban insurgents continue active. They surprised a Spanish column near Holquin and defeated it taking the commander prisoner. Deputations of citizens from Holquin and Gibara have been sent to Havana to ask addition-

William M. Margatt, Assistant Astronomer of Lieut. Wheeler's exploring expedition, died on the 9th of October at B zemau, Montana Territory, of Mountain fever, and was buried The jury in the case of Thomas Curtin, tried

in San Francisco for the killing of Wm. John son, the seducer of his daughter, on Saturday returned a verdiet of "not guilty." John N. Pierce, the defaulting Cashier of

the Merchants' National Bank of Lowell, Massuchusetts, has been admitted to bail in the A severe hurricance is reported from Cuba,

coast, and did considerable damage to the cone Twenty seven members of the Municipal

which drove many vessels ashore along the

Council of Paris have i-sued an aldress in opposition to the elevation of the Count de Chambord to the French throne.

THE SHOOTING OF EX SENATOR POMEROY. -As stated in Saturday's Gazette an attempt on the life of ex-Senator Pomeroy was made by Martin F. Conway, who was a leading freesoiler during the early Kansas trouble , serving at one time us chief justice and afterwards as president of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 as a Representative in Congress, and being made afterwards consul at Bord aux, but of late living at Richard's Hotel, corner of New York avenue and Foortcenth street Washington, without special employment, and in considerable want of money. Conway was standing near his hotel about ten minutes past two o'clock. Saturday afternoon, and as Pomeroy came up New York avenue and was turning to enter the office of Messrs. Huyek & Addison, in the lower story of the hotel, Conway drew a revolver and fired three shots in quick succession at Pomeroy; one passed wide of the mark, another struck his hat, and the third passing through the lappel the force of the secret organizations and made of his coat entered his right breast just below the nipple, struck a rib and glanced off, inflicting a flesh wound so slight that Mr. Pomeroy did not for some seconds know he had been struck. Conway walked slowly up Fourteenth street, and was stopped by Mr. P. B. Stillson and Mr. Addison, to whom he surrendered his pistol. In reply to the question, "What have you done, man?" he replied, "My God, he has ruined me and my family. I do not know what I'm doing." He was sent to the police station at once, but upon the slightness of Mr. Pomeroy's wounds being discovered and that gentleman having expressed a determination not to prosecute him. Conway was admitted to bail in \$10,000 for his appearance at the police court this morning, Mr. Alexander Adamson going

> Mr. Pomeroy says he can see no other ex planation of Conway's declaration than the fact that Conway having once occupied a high position, thinks that he was disgraced when some years ago his wife obtained a position in the Freasury Department at the instance of Mr. Pomeroy and others. Mr. Pomeroy states that Mrs. Conway came to him with a letter from Senator Summer sometime ago, and he, in connection with Vice-President Wilson, procured her the position referred to. He further states that he met Conway some days ago, when the latter said, "You have procured a position for my wife, but can do nothing for me. I am hard up and want some money." Mr. Pomerov replied, "I can sympathize with you, as the banks have all suspended, and I am in the same condition." No further conversation ensued, and Conway walked off. It is also said that the cause of the shooting was that Conway has had frequent political reverses in Kansas, which he attributes to Pomeroy. His counsel, R. T. Merrick, e.q., has advised him to make no statement in regard to the shooting. Conway was a printer in early life, and was prominent in originating the National Typograppical Union, but afterward studied and practiced law. He was born in Charleston about the year 1830, and learned the printing business in Baltimore. He had latterly spent most of his time in Washington.

A Lost Daughter Found. -Six years ago, Mr. J. S. Hoke, lumber merchant of Atchison. Kansas, married a Miss Bland. Five years they lived happily, in which time a beautiful garl was born. Then he became jealous of W. W. Marbourg's attentions, and shot him in the street. His wife fled with the child. Hoke was indicted for attempt to murder, and bailed. Marbourg recovered and fled. Then Mr. Hoko began to look for the child. He journeyed to a small village in New York where he expected to find her, but was disappointed. He return ed to Kansas and prepared for an extended search. For six months he went from one city to another all over the union and Canada; After travelling eighteen thousand miles he arrived in Brooklyn. As he had done in other cities, he wandered through the streets looking | been sold at an average price of \$5.48 per acre. for his child, scanning the face of every little one whom he met. On Tuesday afternoon he walked down Willoughby street. As he passed desiderable, till there has been a default for No. 123 he almost fainted at seeing his child in the room of Mrs. E. C. Lelami, his motherin-law. He quietly went to the sheriff stoffice. told his story, and made a sworn complaint. He returned to the house with a deputy sheriff. The child was in Mrs. Leland's arms, and she made a desperate resistance before they obtained custody. Yesterday the case was taken to Judge Gitbert, and was made a special order of his life if necessary. - N. Y. Sun.

MARRIED.

Thursday, October 9th, 1873, by Rev. L. D. Nix-on, Mr. JAMES L. MILLS to Miss AMELIA of the general term. New York to help on the Radical canvass in F. GARDNER, all of Loudoun county, Vs. Near Belmont, at 7 o'clock in the evening of Muse, of Loudoun county.

President Grant's Views.

[From the Washington Republican] The views of President Grant on the finansal question were expressed in substance on Saturday during a conversation between him

and the writer of this article. In the first place he thought that the panic generally through the country differed essenunity, both in cause an leff et from any similar event of which i.e had knowledge. When such events have heretofore taken place, distrust has been occasioned as to the currency in circulation. Every one in possession of currency would rush to the banks with it or spend it in the most liberal manner. But now, eurrency. instead of being depreciated, is actually becom-

ing daily more valuablé. In response to a question, he said he shought he saw in passing events the first steps toward resumption, for the reason that pan cs generally occur when the country lacks prosperity, such is from the failure of crops, over-purchases from abroad, & . In this instance the panic has ocsurred in the midst of the greatest general prosperity. He believed he was correct in sayog that our exports since the being of the present fiscal year have exceeded our imports; that, too, at a time when comparatively no cotton, the largest single item of exports, was not moving. Everything we produce is in great bundance, and the demand for it abroad is be youd the supply. We have to spare. Our manufactories are prosperous, and many arecles which have been imported are, to a great xtent, not only being produced at home, but we are actually competing in the supply of foreign markets. The aid recently renlered in the purchase of an unusually large number of bonds was not so much real as moral. "The fact is," said the President. the money corporations of the country had become stampeded, and in turn startled and stampeded the whole country. Had not the freasury seemed to aid them in some way the right would have become more general, and he consequences to the country more fatal." As it was, he really believed the effect was going to be beneficial in many ways to the counry at large, though the cost to some individuals, deserving of a better fate, may be severe.

Recurring to the subject of specie payments the President said: "A recurn to a specie basis can never be effected except by a shrinkage of values. This always works hard to a large class of people who keep all they are worth in margins. This shrinkage has now taken place. Disasters to individuals have already overtaken them, and it is to be sine-rely hoped the advantage may be retained in order to reach a solid financial basis. Already the currency has appreciated to about par with silver. The wonler is that silver is not now pouring out."

"When this shall take place," continued the President, "my theory is that the country will absorb from two to three hundred millions of it. This would prove a great benefit in several ways It would supply a market for a mun ber of years for a product of our mines now becoming a drug. It would take the place of forty millions of fractional currency-about the amount of change that is proven to be necessary for the transaction of business-and become the curreacy, which would be hoarded in small amounts. With silver once more in circulation, greenbacks would never be at a discount for silver. All fluctuations from that point would be in appreciation of value of our paper. money." As to legislation, the President said: "I have thought much upon this subject, and if I were now engaged in writing my anand message to Congress I should recommend positive authority to reissue the forty-four millions of legal tender reserve; a free banking law, with the same protection to bill-holders as now; a repeal of the clause requiring a reserve for the protection of depositors, a percentage of the other reserve to be in gold, and that increased in a regular ratio until the whole reserve would be in gold. This could be solely effected by requiring such institutions to save the whole or a large percentage of the gold interest paid to banks on their bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States for the protection of bill holders.

The President further said that he favored an absolute prohibition to the payment of interest on deposits. He did not contend that he would be right in these recommendations, but they embodied the views which his unaided reflections had brought to him. There was no question but that much demoralization, and njurious speculation and gambling was caused by the accumulation of capital in large centres during a portion of the year when money is not required for the moving of products by the payment of interest on deposits. This leads country bankers, merchants, and others to depesit in city banks, principally in New York, to make this money earn something during the period when they do not wish to use it. Banks paying interest on deposits cannot afford to old the money idle; hence gambling in fancy stocks, millions of which, as an investment, would not support a family even in the most economical manner; the building of railroads that are not wanted, and which cannot for years pay running expenses, etc. "Such gambling and speculation." continued the President, "I trust has received a blow from which it will never recover.

In conclusion the President said that unless his mind should undergo a change he would recommend a post office bank. This would give us an institution in which everybody would have great confidence, within the reach of every one who can approach a money-order postoffice. He should recommend the payment of four per cent, to depositors, and the conversion of deposits either into outstanding United States bonds or into new four and ahalf per cent. bonds and the taking up of a corresponding amount of those outstanding.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, --- A B. Neteton, agent of the trustees of the Northern Pacific Railroad, publishes a statement of the affairs of the road, showing that 558 miles have already been built and equipped, and are in regular daily operation with freight and passenger trains. The earnings, he says, have equaled the expectations of the company. The rolling stock consists of seventy-two locomotives, twenty two passenger cars, ten mail, baggage and immigrant cars, and one thousand five low price; and is constantly receiving, for whole hundred and fifty freight and platform cars. I sale and retail purposes, the best of Up to the present time the company has acquir- COAL OIL, ed the right to over 10,000,000 acres of the public lands, of which about 60,000 acres have A feature of the charter is that no forclosure of the mortgage can be effected, even if it were three years in the payment of interest. It is very earnestly hoped that the road will work out of the present difficulties as speedily as possible for the benefit of all concerned.

GUILTY .- The trial of Hope II. Slatter for the murder of Michael Hussey last August was such as CHINA, OUEENSWARE, GLASS concluded in the Washington Circuit Court TIN and SHEET-TRON WARE, LOOKING about six o'clock Saturday evening by a verdict | GLASSES, CUTLERY, BRUSHES for this morning. Meanwhite Deputy Sheriff of guilty, as indicted, of murder in the first de-Stillwell has the child in custody. Mr. Hoke gree. The court held that the jury must find sell at prices to suit the most economical. Stillwell has the child in custody. Mr. Hoke gree. The court held that the jury must find has not seen his wife since she left him, and he that the fatal blow was given by Slatter, when says, knowing that she loves another man bet- he had "no other reasonable practicable method ter than she loves him, he does not wint to of saving his own life" before they could consee her, but he will have his child at the cost sider the case one of self-defense. Slatter, although he left the jail confident of acquittal, telling the officers he would be no further trouble to them, yet received the verdict without On the 9th instant, at 8 o'clock p. m.; at St. apparent discomposure, and upon his return to Matthew's Church, Washington, by Rev. Father juil said nothing in relation to the matter. He White, JOHN J. DONNELLY and Miss JU- was closely ironed, tut slept quietly. His LIETTE S. NEWMAN, both of Washington. was closely ironed, but slept quietig. His perfect in all its arrangements, and superior consel have filed a motion for a new trial in his perfect in all its arrangements, and superior consel have filed a motion for a new trial in his In the Parsonage, at Farmwell station, on case, which will be heard at the present session well to call and examine it before purchasing.

A large open air demonstration took place at UMBRELLAS! Cork yesterday in favor of Fenian amnesty, home rule and the rights of labor. Twenty disorder.

The Bazaine Court-Martial.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 11.—The session of the Bazaine court-marcial was resumed at cleven o'clock this morning. Several documents submitted by the presention were read, the most important of which was one showing that Bazaine was responsible for the delay in the husbanding of provisions in Morz by neglecting to inform his officers of the situation, thus preventing them from taking the necessary precaution to provide against scarcity:

Riviere's rep rt was then taken up, and its reading concluded.

M. Rivere says, in relinquishing chief com-

mand of the army the I mperor gave his last order to Bazaine, which was to retreat to Chalons Though this older was repeatedly insisted upon, Bazzine simed to escape the Emperor; control. He deceived the Emperor, and in causing, as he did by his false information, an advance toward Montanedy, greatly shared the respons bility for the disaster at Sedan. Alluding to the negotiations between Regnier and Bazaine, the report says Bazaine ought rever to have listened to a stranger who was without eredentials. It was his (Bazaine's) duty to fight or, if unable to do so, to harass the enemy by repeated sorties, and thus obtain provisions. Bazaine's army was the only hope of the nation while it existed nothing e uld be lost.

Bazaine was anxi us ab ut the form of gayernment; but the Empress, when granting a fareweil audience to General Bourbaki, avised in to proceed to Tours and offer his sword in the cause of the nation, rejeting the convention, the first condition of which was dismemberment of the territory of the country. On the conclusion of the re-ding of the report,

the Cour was adjourned for the day. Several officers who were censured in M. Rivere's report have announced their intention of demanding a court martial.

Riviere's report against Bazaine says: "Elw. en thousand soldiers of the army who surrendered in Metz died white prisoners in Germany, It would have been referable and more glorious if those lives had been lost in a sortic from the ity. The homer of the army is symbolized in it. flag. Bazane, instead of destroying those flags, and thereby lessening the humiliation of the surrender, delivered them to the enemy. The accused held no review, and never visited the am-

but-nces. The Duke D'Aumsle, President of the court marti d, yesterday ordered B z tine's justificationly memoir to be read. It deals briefly with only the chief points of the indictment, relates events and leaves charges unanswered; holds the heu-tenants responsible for the bad execution of movements ordered; regrets that they have now turned against him, and concludes with the statement that events were stronger than the writer wh se conscience reproaches him with nothing.

The President directed the prisoner to rise and emain standing during the reading of the headof the indictment

The Marshall exhibited deep emotion when the part was reached wherein he is accused a not doing everything prescribed by duty and

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTER. - Aristarchi Bey, the new Tarkish Monister, is a man of noble family in Constantinople. His appearance is striking. He is about five feet six mehes in height, of no daum or rather slender build. His hair is dark, with a slight tinge of grav, but his heavy dark-brown mustache is free from the frosts of age. He is 37 years old. His face is rather full, and his protainent broadly-rooted nose and bright hazel eyes mark the man of superior intelligence. In his manners he is dignified, coursly, and exceedingly pleasant. He speaks French with exquisitely correct pronunciation. but English somewhat imperfectly.

Eight jurors have been obtained in the Stokes

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